Western Carolinian.

"... to abstain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which ... no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in guiding men on conscience."

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1831. [VOL. XII.....NO. 589

TERMS.....The ... will be ... Three dollars ... the close ... in advance. ... the Editor ... will be ... receive ... each week, they are ... be paid on all letters addressed ... attended to.

By Tuition.

Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty-first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 47.

AN ACT for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who was an insolvent debtor on or before the first day of January last, and who is indebted to the United States for any sum of money then due, which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States, may make application in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of obtaining a release or discharge of the said debt; which application shall state, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned, and still owns.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit to the District Attorney of the United States for the District or Territory within which the said applicant shall reside, a certificate copy of the said application, with such instructions as he may think proper; and it shall be the duty of the said District Attorney to lay the said copy of such application before the Commissioner or Commissioners of insolvency to be appointed by virtue of this act, and to appear and act before them as council in behalf of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to appoint any number of Commissioners of Insolvency he may think proper, not exceeding three in each judicial district or Territory of the United States, who, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take an oath or affirmation before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or before any Judge of a District Court of the United States, that they will faithfully execute the trust committed to them, and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners to proceed publicly to examine the books, papers, and vouchers of each of the said applicants; and they, or either of them, shall be authorized to examine each of the said appicants, or any other person or persons, upon oath or affirmation, touching the said application; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioner or Commissioners to make a report, in writing, to the said Secretary, of the result of their examination in each case, therein particularly stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned, and still owns.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after he shall have received the report of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall proceed to examine the circumstances of each case; and if it shall have been proved to his satisfaction that the said debtor is unable to pay the said debt or debts which he owes to the United States; that he hath done no act fraudulently to deprive the United States of their legal priority; that he has not been guilty of any fraud, nor made any conveyance of his estate, real or personal, in trust for himself, or with an intent to defraud the United States, or whereby to expect any benefit or advantage to himself or family; then and in that case, the said Secretary may compromise with the said debtor, upon such terms and conditions as he may think reasonable and proper under all the circumstances of the case, and may execute a release to him or her for the amount of the said debt or debts which he or she may owe to the United States; which said release shall contain a recital that the foregoing particulars have been satisfactorily proved to the said Secretary: *Provided, however*, That the said release shall be rendered null and void, if it shall at any time be ascertained that the said insolvent debtor hath obtained the same upon false suggestions.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said insolvent debtor, or any other person, shall falsely take an oath or affirmation under this act, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said Commissioners of Insolvency shall receive five dollaars per day for each day they shall be actually employed in the performance of their duty under this act; which sum together with the actual expense incurred for office rent and all other contingencies, provided the same shall not, in the whole, exceed two dollars per day, shall be apportioned among the several applicants by the said Commissioner or Commissioners, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the time occupied in the investigation of each case; and each of the said applicants, immediately after the investigation of his or her case shall be completed by the Commissioner or Commissioners, and before the report shall be transmitted to the said Secretary, shall pay to the respective proportions of the same which shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to apportion; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to transmit with his or their report in each case, a statement, under oath or affirmation, to the said Secretary, of the number actually occupied in the investigation thereof and the amount which they shall have received from the said applicant.

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on business eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars; for contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars; for expenses incurred in surveying the northwestern boundary lines of the Miami and Potawatamie cessions by treaties of seventh October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and twenty third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars, five hundred and twenty-seven dollars; for surveying and dividing the reservation granted to the half-breed Sacs and Foxes by the treaty of fourth August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand dollars; for the payment of sundry claims for Indian depredations, heretofore allowed at the Department of War one thousand three hundred dollars; for payments made for provisions and necessary assistance to Indians emigrating to the West and to those tribes now settled on or near the Ark-Kansas River, west of the Missouri in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object by act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, three thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars eighty-six cents; for provisions and other assistance to Indians removing to the West from Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, required in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, five thousand dollars; for building houses for Indian agents, sub-agents, blacksmith's shops in all the several agencies, seven thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums, carried to the surplus fund, at the commencement of the present year, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, viz: for additional expense at the Red River agency per act of ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, thirteen hundred dollars; for extinguishment of the title of the Creeks to land in Georgia, per act twenty-sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, balance reappropriated twenty-first March, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, four thousand nine hundred and eighty nine dollars and fifty seven cents; for claims against the Osages, by citizens of the United States, per act third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, balance reappropriated twenty first March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, eight hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty cents; for extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their lands in Georgia, per act ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, forty six thousand one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents; for carrying into effect the treaty concluded with the Creeks, fifteenth November, eighteen hundred twenty seven per act twenty fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, four thousand eight eight hundred and fifty seven dollars; for carrying into effect the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, with the Cherokee Indians, for their removal, &c: from Georgia, per act twenty fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, fifty nine thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and nineteen cents; for expense of Indian delegations to explore the country West of the Mississippi, per act twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars; for running the Indian boundary line in Florida, per act twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-nine cents; for purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations, per act second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, twenty-one hundred dollars; for expense of treating with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, for extinguishment of their title to lands within the limits of Mississippi, per act twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars:

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON,

PUBLIC—NO. 50.

AN ACT making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional documents:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is, hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies of the compilation of Congressional documents proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton: *Provided*, That the documents shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives: *And Provided also*, That the price paid for the printing of the said copies shall be at a rate not exceeding that of the price paid to the printer of Congress for printing the documents of the two Houses.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 51.

AN ACT to provide for the punishment of offences committed in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak and other timber or trees reserved for naval purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any person or persons shall cut, or cause or procure be to cut, or aid, assist, or be employed in cutting, or shall wantonly destroy, or cause or procure to be wantonly destroyed, or aid, assist, or be employed in wantonly destroying any live oak or red cedar tree or trees, or other timber standing, growing, or being on any lands of the United States, which, in pursuance of any law passed, or hereafter to be passed, shall have been reserved or purchased for the use of the United States, for supplying or furnishing a store from, timber for the navy of the United States; or if any person or persons shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing from any such lands which shall have been reserved or purchased as aforesaid, any live oak, or red cedar tree, or trees, or other timber, unless duly authorized so to do, by order, in writing, of a competent officer, and for the use of the navy of the United States; or if any person or persons shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, or assist, or be employed in cutting any live oak or red cedar tree or trees, or other timber on, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid, or assist, or be employed in removing any live oak or red cedar trees or timber from any other lands of the United States acquired, or hereafter to be acquired with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same to any foreign use whatsoever, other than for the use of the navy of the United States; every such person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall pay for every such offence, pay a fine not less than triple the value of the tree or trees, or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the master, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel shall, knowingly, take on board any timber cut on lands which shall have been reserved or purchased as aforesaid, without proper authority, and for the use of the navy of the United States; or shall take on board any live oak or red cedar timber cut on any other lands of the United States, with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States, or to export the same to any foreign country, the ship or vessel on board of which the same shall be taken, transported, or seized, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, be wholly forfeited to the United States; and the captain or master of such ship or vessel wherein the same shall have been exported to any foreign country against the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act shall be sued for, recovered and distributed, and accounted for under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be paid over, one half to the informer or informers, if any, or captors, where seized, and the other half to the Commissioners of the Navy Pension fund for the use of the said fund; and the Commissioners of the said fund are hereby authorized to mitigate, in whole or in part, and on such terms and conditions as they shall deem proper, and order, in writing, any fine, penalty, or forfeitures incurred under this act.

Approved, March, 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 52.

AN ACT confirming the selections heretofore made of lands for the construction of the Michigan road, in the State of Indiana.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the selections and locations heretofore made by the State of Indiana, of the Michigan road lands, so far as they may remain unsold, be, and the same are hereby, sanctioned and confirmed; and that other public lands in Indiana, in lieu of those already sold, shall be selected under the same authority that the original selections and locations were made: *Provided*, That no selections or locations shall hereafter be made for the purpose aforesaid, until the authority of the State of Indiana shall cause to be made to the General Land Office an accurate survey and plat of the said road throughout its entire line.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Land Offices at Crawfordville and Fort Wayne shall be duly notified, by the State authority, of the selections made in virtue of this act; after which, no sales thereof shall be made.

Approved March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 53.

AN ACT to extend the act, entitled "An act for the further extending the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, under the act of the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act, entitled "An act for the further extending the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas; under the act of the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes," approved on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hunred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in force until the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas shall, whilst in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, be allowed at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum, in addition to their salary as Judges of the Superior Court for the said Territory, which shall be in full for their services, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE HERE.

VARIETY.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

The following anecdote of Bonaparte is related by Sir John Sinclair, on the authority of one who was a member in the affair described: When the formation of a Consulate was determined upon, it became a doubtful question whether the Abbe Sieyes, or Bonaparte, should be appointed First Consul. Sieyes who was a man of great ability, and remarkable for the success of his intrigues, was very desirous of being nominated to that office, and of having Bonaparte under him, as second Consul to carry his plans into execution. This scheme he had long meditated, and was sanguine of its accomplishment. Bonaparte, however, was not ignorant of the movements of Sieyes, and when the time came, decided in an instant, all the deep laid plans of the intriguing Abbe, by a *coup de partie*, a masterly stroke of cunning of which we remember no parallel in history.

The directors assembled at the Gallery of Luxemburgh; here, under their respective leaders, they separated into parties, within sight of each other, but sufficiently distant not to overhear. Sieys immediately commenced harranguing his party, and descanting on the advantage of having the office of First Consul filled by one well acquainted with political questions and civil affairs. Without pointing himself out as that person, he plainly indicated the line he wished them to pursue, whilst he warned them against military despotism, and the danger of having a soldier at the head of the government.

An emissary of Bonaparte, who had mingled with the Abbe's party, and heard his address, rejoined the friends of the Corsican and told them what had passed. Bonaparte instantly said, 'I see what must be done, and all I entreat of you is, that as soon as you see me take Sieyes by the hand, you will cry *bravo Bonaparte*, as loud as you can, and will prevail on as many as possible to join in the exclamation.'

He then went immediately to the place where Sieyes and his party were assembled, & going up to the Abbe with an appearance of great cordiality, said to him, 'Let us not, my friend, have any difference of opinion who shall be first Consul; for my part, I vote for the Abbe Sieyes,—whom do you vote for?' The Abbe was astonished at an address so unexpected, but compelled by complaisance, and the necessity of affecting gratitude and friendship, replied, 'I vote for General Bonaparte.' On the instant, Bonaparte, as if to thank Sieyes in his turn, offered him his hand; this was sufficient,—his friends had been attentively watching for the signal, and the cry of *bravo Bonaparte* resounded at once from all quarters of the hall, through which his patizans had previously dispersed themselves; even some friends of the Abbe taken by surprise, and forgetful of consequences, mingled their 'sweet voices' with those of their opponents.

The election took place instantly, and Bonaparte was declared First Consul. The Abbe, chagrined to find himself thus outwitted, refused to be made Second Consul, and declared his resolution to take no further concern in public affairs.

COURTESY.

The following gratifying particulars of the reception of the Officers of the U. S. ship Vincennes, and schr. Grampus, are from the Kingston, Jamaica Courant of the 9th ult.

"We feel considerable pleasure in being able to state that the utmost harmony and good feeling exits between the officers of the American vessels now at Port Royal, and the officers of the Navy on this station; so much, so, indeed, that a keen and discerning eye is required to distinguish (when these sons of Neptune are mingled together) the Briton from the American; for to a casual observer, no difference is perceptible and they appear to have one common object in view. On Monday Commodore Farquhar, of the Blanche, visited Captain Shubrich, of the Vincennes (United States,) and remained some time on board. On the Commodore leaving the vessel, a salute was fired in compliment to him. On Tuesday Captain Jackson and his officers entertained the American officers on board the Magnificent. On Wednesday they were entertained by the gun-room officers of his Majesty's ship Blanche; and we understand that Capt. Shubrick, of the Vincennes, and Commander Tattnall, of Grampus, with their officers, have accepted the invitation of the Commodore to partake of an elegant breakfast on board the Blanche this day. The gallant Commodore has, we understand, invited our Lieutenant Governor, Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, Dept. Colonel Knight, 33d Regt. Col. Patterson of the Royal Artillery, and the officers of the garrison, at Port Royal, with several other individuals, and their ladies, to meet their friends and guests.

In the evening the American gentlemen entertained the officers of the squadron on board the Vincennes. Both vessels, it is said, leave our shores on Sunday, but should they not do so, we have been informed that Capt. Shubrick, and Capt. Tatnall, with their officers, will dine with Sir Willoughby Cotton, at the General's residence, in Duke street, on Sunday evening. Such interchanges of good feeling among the officers of the finest navies on earth, must lead to the most pleasing results."

Religion.—A young man entering into life without the support and guidance of *religion*, is like a vessel with its sails spread open to every breeze, committing itself to the ocean without chart, rudder or pilot; tossed to and fro in the darkness of midnight, conflicting with violent storms, and ready every moment to be dashed on the rocks, or swallowed up in the abyss.—*Dr. De Witt.*

When we look at a field of wheat, we find that those stocks which raise their heads the highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men—those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment and ability.

It is no inconsiderable part of wisdom to know how much of an evil ought to be tolerated; lest, by attempting a degree of purity impracticable in degenerate times and manners instead of cutting off the subsisting ill practices, new corruptions might be produced for the concealment and security of the old. *Burke.*

A sure sign that the love of liberty is declining in a state, is a tacit submission to the usurpations of wealth, exclusive of merit. The ruin of any undertaking, however grand in its conceptions, may be safely predicted when its advantages are monopolized, or its councils directed, by rich family influence, without regard to talent or moral deportment.

A doctor once returned a coat to his taylor, because it did not exactly suit him. The taylor afterwards seeing the doctor at a funeral of one of his patients said to him, 'ah doctor, you are a happy man.' 'Why so?' enquired the doctor. 'Because, said the taylor, you never have any of your bad work returned upon your hands.'

A foolish young fellow once came dancing, whistling and singing into a room where old Colley Cibber sat coughing and spitting—and cutting a caper, triumphantly exclaimed. 'There you old putt, what would you give to be as young as I am?'—'Why faith, young man,' replied he, 'I would be almost as foolish.'

Beware of Counterfeits—a new emission.

We learn from a late number of a St. Louis paper, that a bundle of raccoon skins were sold to a gentleman in that vicinity, in which he discover-on opening it an oppossum skin *with a raccoon's tail sewed to it!!!*

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival at an early hour this morning, of the packet-ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, from Portsmouth on the 1st of August; the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer, have received their files of London Papers and Shipping Lists to the 30th of July inclusive.

The news by this arrival is of the highest importance, as it brings information that Prussia has thrown off the hypocritical cloak which she has so long worn, and openly declared for Russia against the Poles. The neutrality of one of the great Allied Powers, being thus destroyed, what is there to prevent the immediate interference of England and France? This is the question that agitates London and Paris, and which we trust, will be answered by these powers taking, in concert, the necessary steps to preserve Poland from the hungry vultures that again seek to annihilate her. The London Courier of the afternoon of the 29th says 'We have this morning received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects? in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not bound to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation, which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for allow Prussia to say to day it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other powers having a word to say.

France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home.'

On the situation of Poland we have merely to remark, it is as bad as it well can be. A small band of gallant spirits every where evince their determination to perish sooner than yield to their oppressors—they achieve victory after victory, but alas, each battle diminishes their number, and renders their fate more certain, unless England and France interfere to save her. The murder of Gen. Gielgud in the Prussian territory, calls loudly for vengeance.

The cholera, has broken out in Berlin and driven the King and his family from that city; and the Courrier Francais states, that letters from Italy announce positively that the cholera morbus has manifested itself in Fiume and at Ancona.

In England the Reform Bill progresses slowly in the House of Commons, and so certain is its fate in that House, that but little interest is felt in the question.

Courier & Enquirer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reported Victory of the Poles. 14,000 Russians taken prisoners, with eighty pieces of Cannon. Revolution in Italy.

By the arrival this morning of the fast sailing ship Sampson, Capt. Cobb, the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer have received London dates of the 3d of Aug. and Liverpool of the 4th, both inclusive.

The news of the greatest importance conveying as it does the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also the particulars of another Revolution in Italy, and the account of the three days in Paris.

It is confidently said that if Lafitte is elected President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland. The Chronicle says:

"Much depends on the choice of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. There is, we believe, no doubt, that if M. Lafitte be chosen, the Perrier administration will resign, which will in all probability be the signal for war. Those at Paris who are well informed dwell much on the private inclination of the King for M. Lafitte. The supposed inclination of the King will, no doubt, have its influence on the choice."

At St. Petersburg the cholera continued increasing to a frightful extent. There has been, up to the 14th, 4916 cases, and 2349 deaths. At Archangel and at Riga it had very considerably abated; but at Constadt it had increased, and at this last place the deaths had been upwards of a hundred a day.

King Leopold the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess Marie of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

It appears that Lord Gowley is on his return from his embassy to Vienna, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Lamb.

There is no account of the death of Nicholas as stated on some of the bulletins. It is no doubt a mistake made by some of our cotemporaries founded on the following paragraph from Galignani:

"The Emperor Trajan died of the cholera, after his return from his great victory over the Dacians. The disease harassed his return: he stopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, afterwards Trajanopolis, expired a few days after the first attack, in August, A. D. 177, after a reign of 19 years.

The reform Bill progresses slowly. On the 3d August the commons enfranchised the three great Manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds.

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

[From the constitution of Saturday, July 30.]

Venice, July 17.—In proportion as the Austrian troops have evacuated La Romagna, the Pontifical Authorities have lost all influence, and it is now impossible for them to carry on the Administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unanimous.

The Police, the Civil Officers, and Military Authorities, can no longer act in the means of the people. The Citizens refused their concurrence. The Revolution has prepared all classes. The Nobles, the Citizens the Artizans, the country people perfectly understand each other, and property is every where respected. However, the Agents of the Police are not prosecuted; the Public Authorities are not insulted. When the people are not troubled by the Papal troops they oppose to the Depositories of Authority only a vis inertiae which renders Government impossible—the taxes are not paid—the Magistrates are not obeyed.

Ballaglini, Commander of the Papal forces advanced to penetrate into La Romagna, as far as Fano, eight leagues from Ancona, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible desertion began among his people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow-citizens; they desert in whole bands, leaving behind their arms and baggage. They are very well received by the peasants in La Romagna.

The tri-coloured flag is flying at Imola: the Pope's troops at Forti went to pull it down, but were repulsed. These troops were afterwards disarmed at Forti itself, and two Brigadiers who resisted were shot by the people. Every where the National Guard, organised during the revolution, has resumed its duty; and the Italian cockade is not generally worn, but everbody has it in his pocket.

The citizens of Bologna have sent a deputation to Rome in the name of La Romagna: it is ordered peremptorily to declare that the population will repulse the Papal troops if they dare to show themselves, and the inhabitants are resolved to rise and govern the country themselves, if the Court of Rome persists in attempting to govern them by violence. What can be done against such resolutions?

Colombia.—We are in possession of private advices from Bogota of the 21st July, which informs us, that vigorous efforts had been made by the English merchants of Carthagena, through the medium of the British minister at the seat of government, to cause the late decree, repealing the various decrees of 1827, 1828, and 1829, respecting the Tariff, to be annulled, and the law of 1826, to be restored. A firm belief, however, was entertained, that the late decree would be enforced. Our Minister, Mr. Moore, who exercised a powerful influence over the members of the present government, was unceasing in his exertions to destroy the monopoly enjoyed by the English for the last five years; he was powerfully seconded by public sentiment, and in fact, justice towards the United States as well as France, requires that the former exclusive system should be abolished. The late abrogation of the favors shown to English commerce will, as regards dry goods, &c. probably not immediately be enforced; some short time, probably about four months, will be given; but in relation to our staple article, flour, it ought and probably will immediately take effect—the former duty was eight dollars, the present is three dollars per barrel.

We annex a translation from the "Gaceta de Gobierno," of a note addressed by the Hon. T. P. Moore, our resident Minister, to the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a communication to Mr. Moore, on the subject of the powers under which the present Vice President of Colombia exercises the duties of his office:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bogota, July 6th, 1831.

The undersigned, E. E. and M. P. of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two communications from the Hon. Minister of Foreign Relations, dated the 28th and 30th ultimo, and comprising in substance the correction of an error which seems to have gone abroad, as it regards the manner in which H. E. the V. P. has resumed the exercise of his official functions.

The undersigned learns, that H. E. does not consider himself as deriving any power from the Decree of the Council of State; whose legitimate existence was not only questionable; but the predication of which, appears to the undersigned to be a mockery of all constitutional forms and observances. Instead of recognizing the validity of that act (one of inevitable necessity,) the undersigned is apprized, that His Excellency refers the title by which he now acts, to the constitutional election by the constituent Congress in May 1830. Waiving that question, the undersigned considers H. E. as having been legitimately and almost universally chosen to fill the station which he now holds, to the expression of popular opinion in the primative assemblies; and upon no occasion, has the will of a people been more distinctly and emphatically expressed. The undersigned has witnessed the progress and developement of this opinion; and though his Government does not pretend to interfere in the affairs of other nations except so far as the example of a pure, a cheap and an energetic system; yet he may be permitted to remark, that in no country has there ever been a more unequivocal and undivided expression in favor of the principles of civil liberty, and he flatters himself, that this movement will not only, not be lost upon Colombia; but that its influence will extend to other nations and to another hemisphere. In Europe, so long oppressed and trampled on, a redeeming spirit is abroad. The recent lessons given to tyrants in France and Poland, will be admired and imitated elsewhere. The foolish and fantastic pretensions of divine and hereditary rights, which means a right to oppress, must give way before the genius of the age. Men are beginning to learn, that they are born to be free, and from recent occurrences it is not hoping too much, to hope, that in the course of the present century political slavery will end in Europe and America.

The undersigned requests to be permitted to remark in conclusion, that he flatters himself, that under the auspices of the virtuous and distinguished individual, now at the head of affairs, this country is destined to make a rapid progress in her march towards national prosperity and national happiness.

The undersigned renews to the Hon. Minister, the assurances of his distinguished consideration and respect. T. P. MOORE.

POLITICAL.

NULLIFICATION—*Origin of the Doctrine.*

In the year 1799, the Legislature of Kentucky, having under consideration the Alien and Sedition laws, agreed to certain resolutions which had been drawn up by Mr. *Jefferson*, transmitted to Mr. John Breckenridge, and by him introduced into the legislature on the 10th of Nov. 1798. In these resolutions are found the following words.

"That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures, that the General Government, is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers.

"That the several states who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy."

So far Mr. Jefferson stands sponsor for the doctrine.

Next as to Mr. Madison.

In the same year the legislature of Virginia adopted a report and resolutions on the same subject. They were introduced by John Taylor of Caroline, but it is understood that they were written by Mr. Madison. Indeed they most generally go by his name. The resolution relating particularly to the Alien and Sedition laws, as drawn up by Mr. *Madison*, and offered by Mr. Taylor was in these words:

"That the good people of this Commonwealth having ever felt, and continuing to feel, the most sincere affection to their brethren of the other states, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating Union of all, & the most scrupulous fidelity to that constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other states, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional, and not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect, and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with the State, in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities, rights, and liberties, reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Such was the resolution as drawn by Madison and introduced by Taylor. On Mr. Giles's suggestion that the words in Italics should be omitted, and that the Assembly should only declare the Alien and Sedition laws unconstitutional, Mr. Taylor assenting, the words were stricken out, and in that shape the resolution was passed.

These facts we obtain from the Richmond Enquirer, and they go to show clearly what were the individual opinions of *Jefferson* and *Madison* on this subject. The only difference between them is, that the former declared what the rightful remedy was; the other was for applying that remedy at once. The one maintained that a *nullification by the State Sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument* [the constitution] *was the rightful remedy*:—the other, that the Alien and Sedition laws were unconstitutional, *and not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect.* *Georgia Journal.*

In the present state of political feelings and partialities, the people of the United States feel entitled to know the sentiments of distinguished individuals, especially if they hold, or are candidates for, offices of high trust and importance. From some cause, but certainly not from the acts of his public life, many have believed the political creed of Mr. Calhoun to be of doubtful character; and a frequent expression of those doubts in the public prints, seemed to require at the hands of the Vice President an expose of his sentiments and political doctrine. A portion of those sentiments has appeared in some of the newspapers, copied from the Pendleton Messenger, and the remainder will probably be soon before the public. From a perusal of what has already reached, us, we are impressed with the belief that Mr. Calhoun's creed is such as any and every American citizen and patriot may subscribe to. We shall commence the publication of Mr. C's "Sentiments" in our next paper, and hope every man, under what flag soever he may sail, will read them with scrutinizing attention.

New Bedford (Massachusetts) Gazette.

Mr. Calhoun.—So much of Mr. Calhoun's Address as relates to the doctrine of State interposition in the preservation of its reserved rights, is presented to our readers to-day's paper. The limits of the Journal would not permit us to lay the whole of this admirable essay before the public. This we regret. But we have divided it as judiciously as was in our power, as not to interrupt the dependency of the parts upon each other.

It is no extravagant opinion to declare, that no publication has ever appeared before the American public, upon the theory and operations of our original system of government, of a character, both for the conclusiveness of its reasoning, and the elegance of its style. It is marked throughout, by the logician's acuteness of perception, clearness of discrimination, and solidity of argument. The extensive, liberal, and enlightened views of the statesman—the unimpassioned discussion and searching thought of the philosopher—and the pure style of the scholar, are evidenced in every sentence. His reasoning flows like a clear and limpid stream, in one beautiful and unobstructed current, until it meets with some anticipated objection, over which it sweeps with all the mighty power of resistless truth. Every succeeding argument revolves itself, as it were, naturally and without effort, from the one preceeding. Truths before obscured or little understood, touched by the talisman of his powerful mind, break forth to the astonished eye in all the raiment of wisdom. This may be thought high-wrought and undeserved panegyric. But let those who doubt, "read, mark, learn."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.*

Anti-Tariff Meeting in Edenton, N. C.

FROM THE EDENTON GAZETTE.

In pursuance of the resolution published in the last Gazette, an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Town of Edenton and County of Chowan, assembled in the Court House, on the afternoon of the 27th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the County and State, in the Anti-Tariff Convention proposed to be held in Philadelphia, on the 30th September next, Major Samuel T. Sawyer was called to the chair, and Thomas S. Hoskins, Esq. requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained at considerable length by the chairman, when D. W. Stone, Esq. on the part of the committee appointed for that purpose, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas it is a right which belongs to the people, peaceably to assemble together at any time to remonstrate and protest against the passage or continuance in operation of any unjust and oppressive Laws; and whereas it is proposed that a convention of Delegates from those parts of the Union oppressed by the Tariff Laws, be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 30th of next month, for the purpose of devising measures for their modification; and whereas it is an object as much to be desired by North Carolina as by any of her sister States:

Therefore Resolved, That it is with deep regret that we witness the great and unhappy state of excitement which prevails generally throughout the Union and particularly in the Southern States on account of the Tariff Laws.

Resolved, That all duties are partial in their operation and that their imposition for any other purposes than those of revenue are unjust and oppressive and if not to the letter, are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That be requested to attend said convention in behalf of this meeting.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully cooperate with our fellow-citizens of the United States in using all constitutional means so to modify the Tariff Laws as to make them as little oppressive as the nature of the case will admit.

Resolved, That we cordially unite with our fellow citizens of Bertie in respectfully soliciting the Hon. James Iredell, late Senator in Congress and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Judge of the Supreme Court, to attend said convention of Representatives of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that copies of them be forwarded to the Hon. James Iredell and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin and that they be published in the Edenton Gazette, with a request to all other editors in the State friendly to the cause to give them an insertion in their papers.

On motion, it was resolved, that the blank in the fourth resolution be filled with the names of three persons; whereupon Maj. S. T. Sawyer, Jos. B. Skinner and Nathaniel Bruer, Esq. were severally nominated and elected to attend the convention to be held in Philadelphia in behalf of the citizens of the County of Chowan.

On motion, it was further resolved, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, be respectfully requested to attend in company with the Hon. Jas. Iredell and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in behalf of State, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to him.

On motion, it was further resolved, That the persons appointed as delegates to represent the county of Chowan, be authorized to supply any vacancy that may arise from sickness, absence or inability to attend.

S. T. SAWYER, Ch'm,
T. S. Hoskins, Sec'y.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 19, 1831.

"How God & good men do hate an foul a lier."

We are reluctantly compelled to notice a bare faced and false statement, which appeared under the Editorial head of the last "Yadkin and Catawba Journal," respecting the Anti-Tariff meeting which was holden in this place on Saturday the third instant. The writer of that article whose lean lank visage we saw with astonishment at the meeting, and which would put a nut-cracker to the blush, has given as perverted and untrue an account of that meeting, as ever disgraced the columns of the "Yadkin and Catawba Journal." In speaking of a publication so devoid of truth we will necessarily be compelled to use language which many thing but agreeable to us and which our love for the cause of truth alone could induce us to adopt. The writer says "That out of one hundred who were present only fifteen or twenty voted for the resolutions when they were first put." The above sentence contains, in plain English, two downright falsehoods:—first, there were only about fifty persons present and secondly but of the fifty thirty seven voted for the adoption of the resolutions. But this not being satisfactory,—the mover, who was aware of the fact that many who came into the Court-House did not wish to be considered as a part of the meeting, and consequently did not rise, requested the chairman to take the sense of the meeting thus: "Those *opposed* to the Resolutions will rise" which he did and not one rose. The Secretary then observed that the resolutions were unanimously adopted upon which a Mr. Baker, an *Englishman* said.—"I enter my protest against that;" and on motion his protest was enrolled among the proceedings *nemine contradicente*. The writer says that the mover said "The Resolutions had been rejected by the Spectators present." The mover said no such thing: A highly respectable farmer present, who kept his seat when the vote was first taken observed that he did not wish his vote counted as he was a mere spectator, upon which the mover said "that *probably* there were others present who likewise did not consider themselves as a part of the meeting and that he therefore wished the vote put as above mentioned "that those *opposed* to the resolutions will rise." We will notice one other mistatement and drop the sickening subject. The writer says "The mover said that those who voted against the resolutions had no business there." It is needless for us to tell those who know us that such is not the fact but as many may see the statement which appeared in the Journal who do not know us, we have thought proper to give it a flat contradiction. We will close the disagreeable task of contradicting the mistatemens contained in that tissue of falsehoods by advising the respectable Editor of the Journal, if he wishes to subserve the cause of truth, not to admit into his columns the senseless lucubrations of a brainless dabbler in politics, but that when sickness again prevents him from writing for his paper, rather let it go to the world without a single Editorial article than to admit such as will do any thing else but advance the respectability and usefulness of the "Journal."

Of the many fooleries about the principles of our government which have been advanced by the Federal party, none has struck us as so superlatively ridiculous as the doctrine advanced by Mr. Adams in his fourth of July Oration and reiterated by that paragon of consistency, Joe Gales of Washington. Mr. Adams contends that the constitution of the United States is a compact of the people, as a component whole and not of the people in their sovereign capacity as States. This principle if once admitted, will overthrow the very principles upon which our government was adopted. All those barriers which were placed around the liberties of the people as a shield to protect them from the encroachments of the Federal Government will be removed and they will be at the mercy of an irresponsible aristocracy. But where is the proof of this doctrine? —We are so foolish as to ask proof even for the opinions of J. Q. Adams.—He says that the first clause in the compact. "We the people of the U. States, in order, &c." is sufficient proof of the doctrine advanced by him. Now does this prove any thing? Might we with as much propriety say that "we the people &c" meant the people in their sovereign capacity as States as that it meant the people "as a component whole?" Did not many of our best patriots object to this wording of the constitution on the ground of its *ambiguity*? Did not their opposition cease only upon the understanding that "we the people" meant the people of the States? But passing this over, if the constitution is not a compact of the States, why do we find this clause in it?—"The powers not [illegible]

to the States by the Constitution not prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Why do we find the words "reserved to the States?" This act of reservation, necessarily implies a previous possession. How could the States reserve that which they never possessed? But again, if the constitution was not framed by the States, were delegates appointed by the several States to attend the convention which formed such compact? Why [illegible] so many for a certain number of [illegible] without paying any regard to their [illegible] so many from the territorial [illegible] But we will not insult the understanding of the reader by multiplying arguments to prove an axiom.

Before closing however we will notice the advice which has been made us by these lovers of Machiavelism in order to gain proselytes to their absurd doctrine. They say those who contend for that doctrine are in favor of the Republican maxim, that the majority must rule—and that those opposed to their doctrine are likewise opposed to that maxim. This is all very well devised;—it must carry weight with it—or it must route every friend of State-rights—It proves that they are no Republicans, *decidedly*, but hear the able illustrator of the Lynchburg Jeffersonian upon this subject:

"Mr. Adams in his late fourth of July Oration, has discovered that the Federal Constitution was made by the People of the United States *en masse*, without regard to States—and thence argues that nothing less than a majority of them can change it. This is so absurd that any one, even a boy of twelve years old can expose it. By the terms of the Constitution, Congress, upon the application of *two-thirds* of the Legislatures of the several States, proposing amendments shall call a Convention, and when these amendments shall have been ratified by the *Legislatures of three-fourths* thereof" they shall become a *part of the Constitution*. art. 5. Sec. 1.

Now, suppose New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, which have a majority of the whole population of the United States, propose amendments to the Constitution, and the other seventeen States are opposed to them, what is to be done? Will the most learned and consistent Editor at Richmond, or his new ally Mr. Adams answer the question? Or suppose these same States, declare the Tariff Laws *unconstitutional*, and the other *seventeen* States, declare them *constitutional*, what is to be done? Are the majority of the people to rule, or a minority? *Are seven States* to govern, or *seventeen*? Will this Castor and Pollux, or either of them tell us?"

Who now are in favor of minorities? Are not those who contend that *seven* shall rule *seventeen*? The answer will be readily given. *They* are opposed to the good old Republican maxim "That a majority must rule." *They* are in favor of *seven* yea of *four* ruling *seventeen*. Do you not see their sophistry? Is it not exposed? Do you not despise it? Will you any longer listen to the cant of such hypocrites? If you do you are composed of far different materials and actuated by a far different spirit from that of your forefathers whose Republican simplicity admired nothing so much as open and plain dealing.

☞ Every paper we open is filled with accounts of the insurrection. Now we see no use in making so much fuss about the thefts and murders of a few lawless negroes, whose greatest strength could have been overcome by fifty of our well trained, hardy mountain militia. Such things are calculated to create a great deal of unnecessary alarm and may induce our black population to take up too high a notion of their consequence. From these considerations joined to the fact that all the accounts that we have seen differ, we have not published any of the lengthy details of the subject which have filled other papers. We remember our promise, however of giving a concise history of the whole affair when the excitement settles down and we get a statement which we can rely upon.

☞ The Free Trade and States rights party of Charleston have gained a signal victory over the self-styled union party. Their whole ticket, with the talented Editor of the Mercury at its head has succeeded, by a very handsome majority. We opine the Charlestonians begin to find out that the cry of disunion is only a *ruse de guerre*.

☞ We present our readers to-day, with the annual report of the Iredell county Bible Society. It will be seen that it is in a flourishing condition. We should like to see other counties following the example of Iredell.

☞ The foreign news in our paper of to-day will be found to be of the most interesting character.

CAMP MEETING

A Camp Meeting will be held at Cold Spring Camp Ground in the Jersey Settlement, on the 30th inst. instead of the 4th of October as previously appointed.

☞ The Courier & Enquirer contains an account of the proceedings of the citizens of New York, at the meeting which was held in favor of the Poles on the 5th instant. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the American people for the purpose of arousing their feelings in favor of that gallant and oppressed nation. Shall they appeal in vain?

☞ The proceedings of the Anti-Tariff meeting recently held in Edenton, in this State will be found in another column of our paper. The views taken of the Tariff in the resolutions are sound.

☞ The Richmond Whig in an article headed "candid views" has made some calculations relative to Mr. Clay for the Presidency which would even make that fulsome plush. Agreeable to his calculations Clay will beat Genl. Jackson all hollow! It is some consolation to know that friend Pleasants has no Daniel.

IREDELL CO. BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fourth anniversary of the *Iredell County Bible Society* was held on the 4th instant. It was not so numerously attended as on some former occasions; but cordial and zealous friends and men of [illegible] from different sections of the county [illegible] as unusually large proportion of the audience.—The Rev. Stephen Frontis then delivered an able and appropriate discourse. Much harmony and good feeling distinguished all the deliberations and resolutions—three of which are of considerable importance, and were unanimously adopted. One of them respects the speedy completion of the supply of Stokes county with bibles; another contemplates to a considerable extent the gratuitous supply of Sunday Schools in Iredell county with the Holy Scriptures. The third resolution is in the following words:—

"*Resolved*, That the members of this society will never consider their work, in the Bible cause, as fully done, whilst they have time and strength to labor."

REPORT

To the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Iredell County Bible Society.

PRESENTED AUG. 4, 1831.

It will be recollected, that, at our last anniversary, special exertions were made to raise funds to discharge the debt which had been contracted, in purchasing 600 bibles and 100 testaments, to assist in supplying the destitute families in Surry county, with the holy scriptures. The gratifying results of our humble efforts on that occasion, are, doubtless, fresh in the memories of no inconsiderable portion of this respectable audience. When we assembled at this place of our usual solemnities, the Treasurer had in his hands less than $2, but before we separated that small sum was increased to $280.—Nearly thirty persons, three of whom are widowed ladies, subscribed $10 each. Many others also contributed liberally. While money flowed unexpectedly into the Treasury, it was peculiarly gratifying to see the good feelings which, on that day, seemed to pervade the assembly. We had a happy illustration of our Lord's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

During the preceeding year, at a time of great pecuniary embarrassment, we had also been much gratified with the result of our efforts to raise funds to pay for the bibles which had been distributed in furnishing our own numerous destitute families with the oracles of God. These instances of successful exertions afford a practical demonstration that even a few cordial friends of very limited means, but of persevering zeal, can, in the cause of benevolence, accomplish a work, in magnitude and result, far surpassing all expectation. If nothing generous be attempted, but very little will ever be done; and if attempted without a good degree of perseverance, it will not be accomplished. Extensive plans, fine speeches, and spirited resolutions, often exert a mighty influence on an enlightened community; but they often prove to be very different things from the actual accomplishment of some noble enterprise. Should the members of this society deem it expedient to make a general effort in the Bible Cause, and cheerfully and unanimously resolve to do so, and go immediately and vigorously to work, without at all impoverishing any of us or interfering materially with any of our pecuniary engagements, the event might greatly exceed any thing which we have yet done.

We have received, in the course of the past year, 1226 bibles, and 200 testaments; which, added to 1900 bibles and 1000 testaments received in former years, make a total of 3125 copies of the sacred volume, procured by this society since its organization in 1822. During the past year we have remitted to the parent society $290, which, added to $1402 previously remitted, makes the whole amount of our remittances up to this time $1692. Of the 1425 copies of the holy scriptures, procured the past year by this society, 225 were for the purpose of keeping up the supply of Iredell county. Your board is happy in being able to say, that your depository at this time contains a good supply of bibles and testaments of almost all the varieties, published in the English language by the National Institution. And 1200 bibles have been procured to finish the supply of three neighboring and very destitute counties,—1400 bibles had been previously distributed in those counties by the other societies since the commencement of the general supply; but the good work has been for several months suspended for want of books. There is now the cheering prospect, that the supply of those counties will soon be completed. Your agent, the Rev. James Patterson, reported to your Board at its meeting in October, that he had completed the supply of Surry county, so far as its destitute families were willing to receive the holy scriptures, either as a purchase, or a gift. It is a melancholy consideration; that a single destitute person should be found in our whole country, unwilling to receive into his dwelling the "precious bible," when brought to his very door and offered him "without *money* and without *price!*" This rejection of the Bible, under such circumstances, affords much reason to fear that he has no part in the great salvation which it reveals to a perishing world. Happily, however, such instances are comparatively few, whilst great numbers receive the sacred volume with many expressions of thankfulness.

It was ascertained at a recent meeting of your Board, that the supply of Chatham county was not quite completed, on account of the failure of books; and that the society there had already contracted so large a debt, that much delicacy was felt in soliciting more bibles of the Parent Institution. The Board has forwarded from your Depository 42 bibles to that county; which, it is believed, will be fully sufficient to complete the good work within its bounds.

The Board regret to state, that in the late destructive fire at Fayetteville, you lost one large box containing 175 bibles. Had the fire occurred a few days earlier, you would have lost 1200 bibles. Your books, with the exception of one box, had left [illegible] a few days before this dreadful calamity occurred; but they had not reached their respective destinations. The Bible cause has discovered, in North-Carolina, a destitution of the holy scriptures far exceeding the most extensive of our most [illegible] and active friends. It was estimated a few years since, that eight or ten thousand families in this state were living without bibles in their habitations, to enlighten their path, sustain them amidst the sorrows to which they are subject in this life, and to urge them by its sublime motive to prepare for the scenes which await them beyond the grave. At the time this estimate was made, it was thought to be too high. But we have already received, since the commencement of the general supply, more than thirty thousand bibles, we understand, it will require four or five thousand more to complete the good work in our whole state. We do not believe that there was an individual in North-Carolina, who ever imagined so great and lamentable a deficiency of the sacred writings amongst us, until the attempt was made in a few counties to furnish all their destitute families with them. Then was seen, for the first time, the full extent of biblical wants in this state—*that nearly one half of the families were destitute of God's holy word!* Had no special exertions been made, there would be at this time in our state, many thousand families "blessed" with the sacred scriptures.

Thanks, thanks to our God, for having put it into the hearts of his friends to originate the Bible enterprise, and having enabled them to carry it forward thus far towards its full accomplishment! It has indeed proved a great and arduous work. Eight or ten tons of our bibles have been transported in wagons, thro' swamps and over mountains, from 100 to 300 miles; and after they had reached their respective destinations, their faithful and thorough distribution would require, in the aggregate, an extent of country to be passed over, probably not less than twice the circumnavigation of the globe! It must be obvious to every intelligent mind, that such a work could not be accomplished without considerable expenditures. And although a good many counties have exhibited commendable zeal and liberality; although many individuals in other counties have contributed liberally, from ten up to fifty or one hundred dollars each, (and in one instance over a thousand,) still, as a state, we have been obliged to draw heavily on the American Bible Society. We have understood that the auxiliary societies in North-Carolina were, on the 1st of last June, indebted to that excellent institution about $12,000 for books; and that we have received in donations, seven or eight thousand bibles.

But while the National Society has shown us so much kindness and extended to us so great a liberality, its Board of Managers, in the vigorous prosecution of its noble and Godlike enterprise, has unavoidably contracted a debt, to the amount of $34,000, probably one-third of which is at this time due from our own state for bibles: This circumstance is itself well calculated to institute with the resolution to put forth new efforts in the Bible cause. Shall the friends of the Bible at a distance contribute 15 or 18 thousand dollars to promote the general circulation of that blessed book in our own state, and we not more generally and vigorously exert ourselves in this good work? Have the friends of the Bible in other places imbibed so much more deeply than we have done, its benevolent and heavenly spirit? Have they attained to such a degree of christian benevolence as to contribute cheerfully and liberally to promote the spiritual welfare of their countrymen, whom they have never seen? And shall we be satisfied to give grudgingly and sparingly to supply our own famishing neighbors and friends with the bread of life? Were proper exertions made, and should the people generally have a disposition to give freely, it would be easy to raise funds sufficient to pay for all the bibles which we have received, and all which we still need; and we should be able to do something to spread the holy scriptures in less favored counties. The friends of the Bible in this state probably possess property to the amount of $50,000,000. Should we, then, fail in raising the necessary funds, it will not be because there is the want of means, but because there is a want of benevolence. In conclusion, there is the animating prospects that the Bible enterprise, not only in North-Carolina but in the whole Union, will soon be fully accomplished. Its accomplishment will be attended with results highly propitious to the best interests of our beloved country for many ages to come; results wholly beyond the powers of any finite mind to estimate. It may be the means of perpetuating our inestimable civil and religious liberties—it may be the means of binding together more closely in cords of love, the different members of our great national confederacy. It may be the means of bringing millions of children under the benign influence of Sabbath School instruction, and of impressing parents with the high importance of making every exertion in their power to have their children taught to read God's Holy Word. It may be instrumental in directing parents themselves in great numbers to the Saviour of sinners. The seed of Divine truth, so copiously and extensively sown, may ere long spring up, and bear more abundant and precious fruit than ever the fields of Egypt produce; yielding enough not only for the supply of one or two famishing countries, but enough for the whole earth. Let us then, dear friends, take courage. Let us not become weary in well doing; for in due time we shall reap a rich harvest, a glorious reward, "if we faint not."

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the friends of the Temperance cause was held at the Methodist Church, in this City. After prayer, by the Rev. Doctor McPheeters, a very neat address was delivered by William Seawell, Esq. in which the design and practical results of Temperance Societies were handsomely explained. In the course of his remarks, Mr. S. stated the astonishing fact, that the quantity of Ardent Spirits annually sold in this place amounts in value to *ten thousand dollars*. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, after which, a number of persons enrolled their names as members. *Register.*

It is worthy of remark, that the number of Stage passengers from the South to the North, which have passed through this City, the present season, is greater than at any preceding period since the last War. *ib.*

Married,

[illegible] in Mo[illegible] inst. by [illegible] daughter to Miss [illegible]

On Thursday evening, the 1st [illegible] county, by the Rev. H. N. Pha[illegible] Sherrell, of Lincoln county to [illegible] McKnight, of Fayette county, [illegible] Tennessee.

Boot & Shoe Shop REMOVED.

E. DICKSON,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the room two doors above the Apothecary's Shop, and opposite Daniel H. Cress' Store, where he is now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of

Northern Leather

out of which he will manufacture Boots, Shoes, Pumps and all other articles in his line, on short notice, in his usual superior style of workmanship. He is, also, receiving a large and well selected assortment of

Northern Work,

which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. He respectfully invites all to come and examine his stock, which consists, in part, of the following articles, viz:

GENTLEMEN'S BUCK SKIN DRESS BOOTS.
do. Calf do.
do. Seal do.
do. Morocco do.
do. Dancing Pumps
do. Walking do.
do. India Rubber shoes
do. Common do.
Ladies' Prunella Boots
do. Gaither Boots
do. Foxed do.
do. Water-Proof Lasting Shoes
do. do. do. Shoetees
do. High-heeled Prunella Shoes
do. Morocco Walking do.
do. Yellow Prunella Pumps
do. Spring heeled do.
do. Clasped Rouns
do. Welts & Slippers
Children's Prunella Boots
do. Roan do.
do. Leather do.
do. Gaither Shoes
Misses Leather Pumps
do. do. Welts
Boys & Youths Shoes, &c. &c.

The subscriber is

ALSO,

now receiving the following articles which he will sell low to shoemakers, viz:

Wax Calf Skins,
Lion & Yearlin Seal Skins,
Soal Leather,
White Roan Lining Skins,
Yellow do. do. do.

Heel Ball, Russia Bristles, Square Alls, Boot Varnish, Shoe-Tacks, Sprigs for Boot-heels, &c. &c. &c.

All orders from a distance either by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to.

All work sold by the subscriber whether of his own or of Northern manufacture, which rips, will be repaired gratis.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

September 17, 1831. 89tf

N. B. WANTED two or three Journeymen Shoemakers of *steady habits*. No others need apply. E. D.

$25 REWARD.

RAN away from my plantation, in Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th instant, a bright mulatto boy, named Alfred, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, round shouldered, tolerably well built, straight fine light hair, speaks slow when spoken to. His cloathing is not recollected. I expect he will alter his name and try to pass for a free white person, in order to get to some of the non-slaveholding States. Any person who will deliver said boy to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again shall have the above reward.

ALEXANDER SMOOT.

Sept. 12, 1831. 89tf

☞ The Editor of the Knoxville Register is requested to publish the above six weeks and forward his account to this office for payment.

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy—John [illegible] Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—T. G. Prioleau M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica—Hry R. Frost, MD
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy,
Demonstrator of Anatomy—John Bellinger, M D.

EDMOND RAVENEL, Sec'y.

☞ The Cheraw Republican, Yorkville Pioneer, and Columbia Telescope, S. C. Augusta Chronicle, Ga.; Western Carolinian, N. C.; Kentucky Gazette, Ky.; Mobile Register, Al.; Louisiana Advertiser, N. O.; Florida Herald, Florida; and Nashville Republican, are requested to insert the above advertisment once a week until the first Monday in November next, and send their bills to the Dean of the Faculty.

August 26th, 7:95

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crawford & Gaither, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm are requested to come forward and make settlement before the 1st day of October next, lest they be under the disagreeable necessity of urging payment.

NEWTON CRAWFORD,
WILIE GAITHER.

White Plains, August 1, 1831.

The business will be continued by both of them until the former is settled.

N. CRAWFORD,
W. GAITHER.

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

JACOB SHUFORD entered a bright sorrell horse, 14 hands and three inches high, shod all round with old shoes, a small star in his forehead, with a white spot on his right thigh, seven or eight years old and valued at $40. JOHN WILFONG, *Ranger.*

North Carolina, Lincoln county. } *August* 1, 1831. 2t90p

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail, in Rowan County on the 10th day of Sept. 1331, a negro man who says his name is DEMPS, and belongs to Mr. Banks a speculator, living in Tuscaloosa, left him in S. C. about one month since.—Said boy is about 30 years of age, black complexion, stout built and very likely—says he was bought in Perquimans County N. C. by said Banks, of John Wood. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him a way.

89tf F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Salisbury, 12th Sept. 1831.

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail, in Rowan County on the 13th day of Sept. 1831, a negro man who says he is a runaway, calls his name ROBERT, and says he belongs to William Blakeney, of Chesterfield District S. C. Said boy is about 25 or 6 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black complexion and stout built; says he left home about 5 days since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Salisbury 4th Sept. 1831.

89tf F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, on the 13th Sept. 1831; a negro man who says he is a runaway, calls his name *George*, and says he belongs to John Blakeney Chesterfield District, S. C.; said boy is about 23 or 4 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, high, black complexion, says he left home about 5 days since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay chages and take him away.

Salisbury 14th Sept. 1831.

89tf F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

POETRY.

From the Mississippi Advocate.

THE DELUGE.

"All the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the winders of heaven were opened—GENESIS."

A doom to the fallen! The earth where they trod,
Shall be laden no longer with the scoffers of God:
He speaks! and his banner of wrath is unfurled,
And the avalanche-deluge comes down on the world.
A doom to the fallen! It rides on the wind—
They look back in terror, the wave is behind;
While onward, and onward, in anguish they flee,
Still darkly sweeps onward the flash of the sea.
They trust not the valleys, hope perishes there—
But they rush to the hills with the strength of despair;
The palm trees are bended by myriads of forms,
As forests are bowed by the spirits of storms!
There's a hush of the weak, and a cry from the stronger,
And the rock and the tree are a refuge no longer;
The waters have closed in a midnight of gloom,
And sullenly roll o'er a world-peopled tomb.
'Tis more on the wave—like a bird on its breast,
Floats the ark of the godly—a heaven of rest;
A sign and a pledge to the wanderers are given,
And the promise-bow arches the blue vault of heaven.—WETMORE.

FAIR SEX OF OLDEN TIME.

No damsel shun'd the wash tub, broom, or pail,
To keep unsullied a long grown finger nail,
They sought no gaudy dress; no wasp-like form
But ate to live, & worked to keep them warm.
No idle youth—no tight lac'd mincing fair,
Became a living corpse for want of air—
No fidgets, faintings—fits, or frightful blues—
No painful corns for wearing Chinese shoes.

THE PUZZLE.

A horseman rode up one day to an inn,
Where the landlord, a Yankee, would think it a sin,
A "sin of omission," to let him pass by,
And learn not a bit of his history.
"It's like you are married, if one might say so,"
Quoth mine host to his guest; but the stranger, said "No."
"Oh, ha, sir, a widower?—"No I am not."
"Not a widower?—right I really forgot:
You're a bachelor, it is perfectly plain!"
"No, no, I am not!" and thus once again
Was our landlord sore fumbled, and lifted both eyes,
And gaped with the most unaffected surprise.
"By George! it is strange, sir, you should'nt be either!
Not a widower, married man, batchelor neither
I don't like to be rude but what can you be pray?
Roared his guest. "a divorced man!" and gallopped away.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his abscence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10-$0 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dolls. paid in advance.

Principal

82tf BENJAMIN COTTRILL.

SCHEME LOTTERIES

Wheel of Fortune

OPPOSITE BROADWAY, UNDER THE NEW *American Museum, Marble Building,*

NEW-YORK.

WHERE two have been sold and paid prizes of

$30.000 $25.000
20.000 15.000
10.000, &C. &C.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign

August 10, Extra 22 Capitals.

3 *of* $15,000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 9 draw ballots.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100
Warranted to draw.....38 25

August 17, Extra 23 Capitals

$20,000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 10 drawn ballots.
Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100
Warranted to draw.....42 50

August 24, Extra 24 Capitals

$40.000, $10.000.

Tickets $10, lowest prize $12—66 No. 10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $220
Warranted to draw.....102

August 31, Extra 25 Capitals

$15.000, $5,000.

Tickets $4.—66 No. 10 drawn.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $88
Warranted to draw.....34

Sept. 7, Class 9

$20,000,

Tickets $5.—60 No.—9 drawn ballots.
Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $110
Warranted to draw.....38 25

Sept. 14, Extra 26

$20,000.

Tickets $4.—66 No. 10 drawn. ballots.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g 22 tickets, $88
Warranted to draw.....34

Sept. 21—"GRAND MAMMOTH"—Extra 18, Capitals

$50,000, $40,000,
30,000, 20,000,
10,000, &c. &c.

36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots. Tickets $16.
Packages of Wholes, cont'g 12 tickets, $192
Warranted to draw.....81 60

Sept. 28, Extra 27

$20,000,

Tickets $5.—60 No. 9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes.....$100
Warranted to draw.....38 25

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention When one or more Tickets are ordered the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.—This plan though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. States notes,—this, (although very acceptable,) is not necessary.

I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C. Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address 82tf

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Cabinet-Making BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, respectfully, informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above line of business, in the house one door below Mr. Murphy's Store which was formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a store room, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line, viz: making

Sideboards,	*Bureaus,*
Dining, Breakfast &	*Ladies' working Tables,*
Secretaries, and	*Writing Desks,*
Candle Stands,	*Work Stands,*
Bedsteads.	*Coffins &c. &c.*

His work will be done with neatness, durability and despatch; His materials shall be of the best quality and his work executed in a fashionable and elegant style and on lower prices than any shop in the place. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public and hopes he may merit it. DAVID WATSON.

August 22nd, 1831. 86tf

N. B. Walnut, Cherry, and pine plank and all kinds of country produce will be taken in part peyment for work. D. W.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land, is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

April 1st, 1831. 65tf

Thomsonian System.

DR. KIRKPATRICK would respectfully inform the citizens of Rowan and adjoining counties that he has located himself at the house of Mr. Henry Roseman, ten miles south east of Salisbury, for the purpose of practicing medicine, upon the above system. He may, at all times, be found at his residence, except when professionally engaged. He is aware of the prejudice of some people against this system; but he is also confident that if they will give it a fair trial in any disease either acute or chronic that all prejudice will be removed. His charges will be moderate to suit the pressure of the times. 3mpr

August 13, 1831.

Beef! Beef!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER

July 2, 1831. 78tf

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. A. W. BUIS,

GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH*.

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D W. [illegible],
THOS. HULL.

May 22*d* 1831. 3mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beaves, at any time.

83tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Eight Entire bed stones of a superior grit, and well cut for the gold mining business Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Entire Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E. E PHILLIPS.

87tf *Sept. 2nd* 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers Journal, will please give the above four insertions and forward their account to this office.

$15 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 instant, three negro men,—one a free negro by the name Sam Bailem who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—one a yellow fellow taken up and committed to Jail as a runaway, calls his name Dick and says he is 17 or 18 years old, one tooth rotten in front, speaks quick when spoken to;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kindle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not all three taken Five Dollars for each.

F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16*th.* 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Committed,

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 29th of June 1831, a Negro fellow about 35 years of age, dark complected, and well formed, five feet eight inches high. He calls himself Jessee, he says he belongs to Sampson Menere, in the state of Alabama and made his escape from John Patterson when on his way to his master, he says he formerly belonged to robert Kimmins in Guilford County in this State. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him awy. 84tf

JACOB REINHARDT. *Jailor.*

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April,* 1s: 1828. 11

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill [illegible] and they hope to merit a share of the public. They will be in market on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, in [illegible]

WILLIAM FINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 7 8f

[illegible] 23d 1831.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she continues to entertain Boarders, and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12:90

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

THE GRAND *MAMMOTH* LOTTERY.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Extra Class, No. 18, will *positively* be drawn in this city on the 21st September next. This is the last Lottery of the kind that will be drawn this season. Adventurers must not omit having a chance for a Splendid Fortune, at the risk of only a few dollars. Delay not! launch quickly in "the tide," that a *flood* of good luck may lead you swiftly to the haven of Independence. There never was a Scheme presented to the public which offered more powerful inducements to the adventurer than the present—*only one Blank to a Prize in the Whole Lottery!!* The many Brilliant and Splendid Capitals, and so large a proportion of Prizes in this Lottery are recommendations of no small moment to the adventurer. The following Prizes will be determined in one day!

1 of $50.000	is	$50.000
1	40.000	40.000
1	30.000	30.000
1	20.000	20.000
1	10.000	10.000
1	5.880	5.880
6	2.500	15.000
12	1.000	12.000
12	500	6.000
24	300	7.200
60	200	12.600
180	80	14.400
180	50	9.000
2340	32	74.880
15660	16	250.560
13480 Prizes		$556.920

Tickets $16—Halves $8....Quarters $4...Eighths $2.

A Package contains 12 tickets, and warranted to draw one half back in prizes.

Packages of 12 Wholes	$192
Warranted to draw at least	82 50
Package of 12 Halves	96
Warranted to draw at least	48 50
Package of 12 quarters	58
Warranted to draw at least	29 50
Package of 12 Eights	24
Warranted to draw	19 50

A discount of 4 per cent. will, in all cases, be made on Packages. Those who wish certificates, need only remit the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted; all that the packages draw over the warranty will be held subject to the owner's order. Those who remit $192 will be entitled to a Certificate for a Package of Wholes; Packages of Shares in proportion. Please be particular to address

3t89 ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Iredell county, N. C. on the 7th inst. a negro boy who says his name is Isaac, also says he belongs to Elijah Henley living in Halifax county, Virginia. Said boy is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and yellow complected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN WOODS, *Jailor.*

September 9*th,* 1831. 88tf

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor.*

June 20*th,* 1831. 77tf

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47